How is quality of life defined by palliative care patients?

### A systematic review & synthesis of qualitative research

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### Overview

- Economic evaluation in palliative care
- Systematic review
- Framework synthesis
- Key themes
- Implications for measuring benefits in palliative care economic evaluations



#### **Economic evaluation**





McCaffrey, N & Currow, D BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care 2015



#### **Measuring benefits**

- Quantity <u>AND</u> quality
- <u>Health-related</u> quality of life
  - EQ-5D: Anxiety; pain; mobility; self-care; usual activities
  - SF-6D: Mental health; pain; physical function; role limitation; social function; vitality

McCaffrey N et al *PLoS ONE* 2014;9(4):e94316. McCaffrey N, Currow DC & Eckermann S. *JPSM* 2009;37(6):e7-e9.





### Aims

- To determine the QOL domains important to adults receiving palliation from their own perspective for validating preference-based instruments used in economic evaluations.
- To compare and contrast important aspects of QOL according to country of origin, primary diagnosis, living arrangements and proximity to death.





# Methods

#### Search terms

- Palliative
- Terminally ill
- Qualitative
- Quality of life
- Quality of dying

#### Databases

- 1. ASSIA
- 2. CINAHL
- 3. Cochrane Library
- 4. Embase
- 5. Medline
- 6. Psychinfo
- 7. Pubmed





## **Inclusion criteria**

Study Design	Study Population
Qualitative methodologies	People ≥18 years of age
Report original data	Life-limiting illness
Analysis with quotations	Receiving palliation
Study Aim	Study Publication
Quality of life is the focus	English language
No pre-conceived list	Peer-reviewed journal





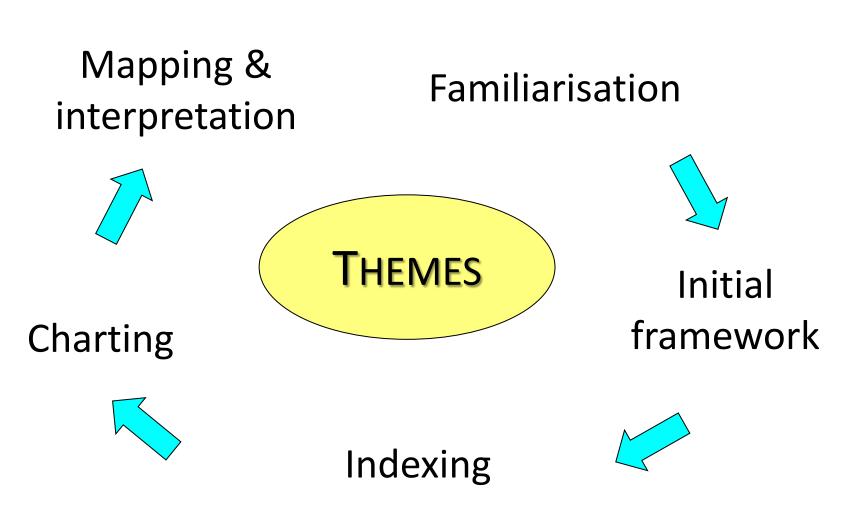
## **Study selection**

- Titles and abstracts
  - Reviewed in full by the primary author & a research assistant
  - A second reviewer independently screened 10%
- Full text reports
  - Retrieved for all citations appearing to meet the inclusion criteria or where there was uncertainty
  - Reviewed by the primary author
  - Pearling





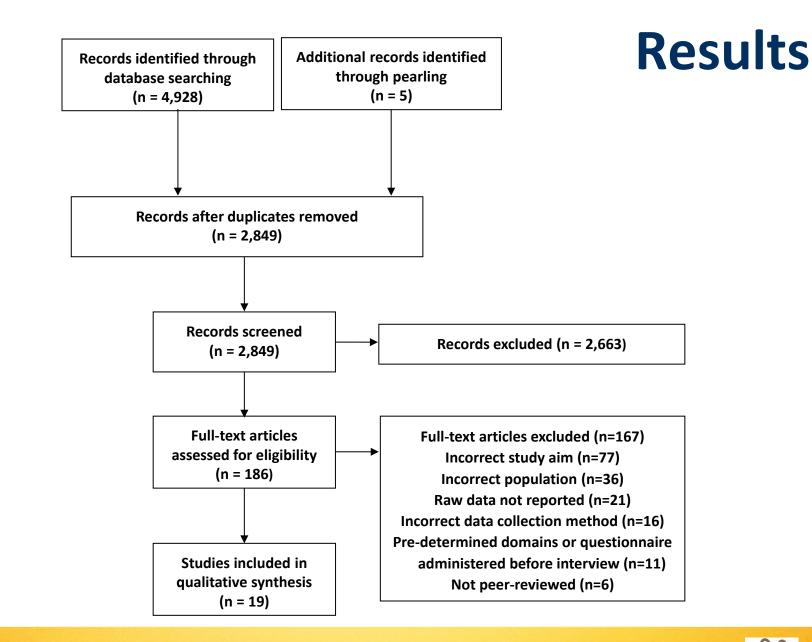
#### Data analysis



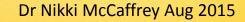


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Screening

Eligibility

Included

#### **Included studies**

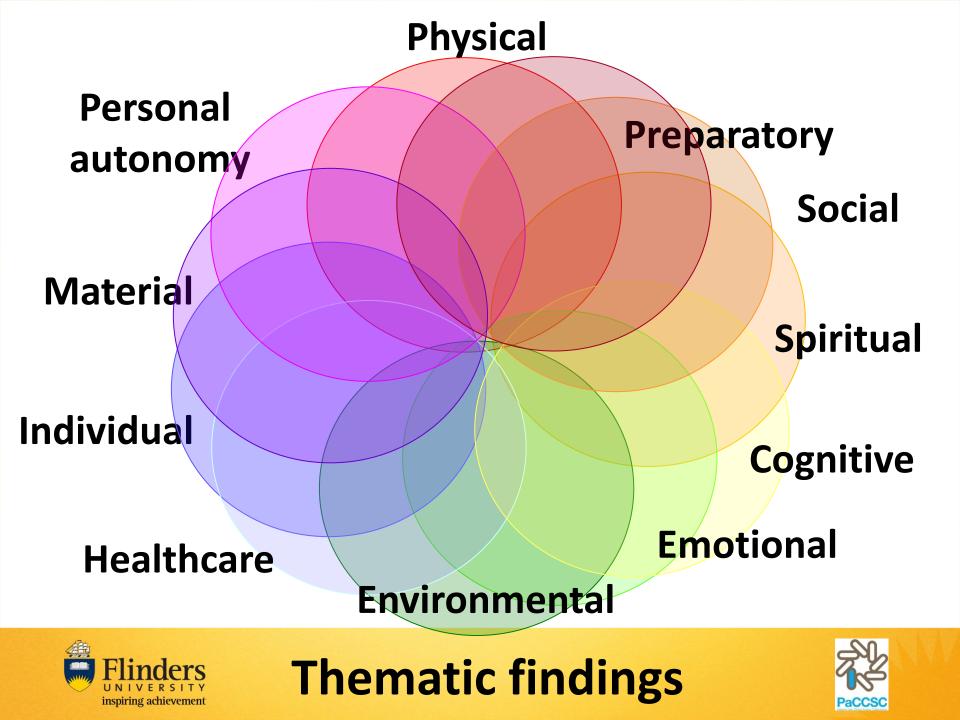
Country		Setting		Diagnoses		Focus		Type of analysis	
Australia	1	Community	10	Cancer	12	QOL	12	Thematic	5
England	3	Hospital	2	HF	2	GD	7	Content	4
USA	5	Hospice	3	AIDS	2			Grounded Theory	3
Canada	3	Mixed	4	Mixed	3			Coding	3
NZ	1							Hermeneutic	1
S Africa	2							NS	3
Sweden	1								
Korea	1		GD = g	good death; Hi	= heart	failure; NZ	2 = New	Zealand; NS = not sta	ted;

QOL = quality of life

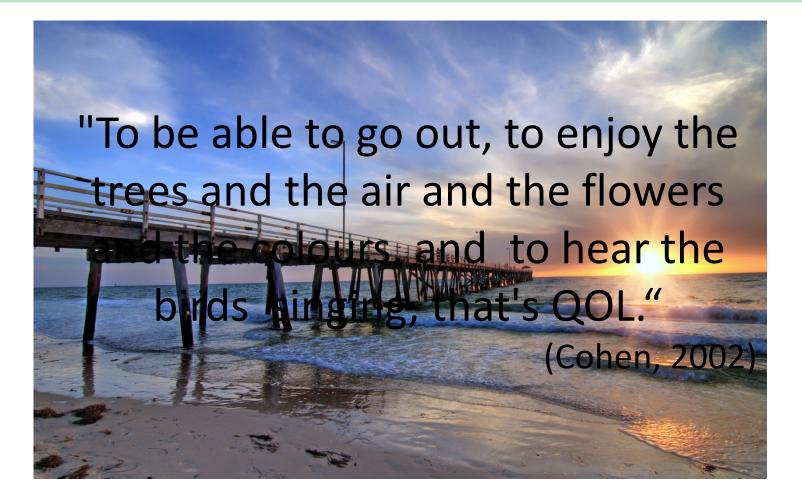


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#### Environmental







#### **Personal Autonomy**

"My responsibilities toward my life, my body, my decisions - I'm in control of that apanda sav What't Wahe what hsang ho are in life is a metrom ati great greatening situat Sherman, 2003)





## Preparatory

"We have spoken about so many things. . . we have our own home, have a very large garden and are both avid gardeners; now she [wife] has to do it all by herself. And it may sound a bit strange but we have had time to discuss how to do the chores...It is maybe a bit weird to say, to organize these materialistic things now, but you worry about it. I don't think I'm the only one who wants to leave everything behind as good as possible." (Goldsteen, 2006)

Flinders UNIVERSITY inspiring achievement



## **Spiritual**

Security eaning Comfort I g. I used to have. I used to ofdvir "I've no. fear *we* that 60 wells No hve no fear of dying. (Gott, 2008) Feeling Expectation Word*llt*Out





## **Thematic patterns?**

- Individual studies (N=19)
  - All reported emotional and spiritual aspects
  - Most reported physical (n=18), social (n=18) and individual aspects (n=14) and aspects of personal autonomy (n=14)
- Study characteristics
  - Only American (n=5) & Canadian studies (n=3) included cognitive aspects
  - Only Canadian & New Zealand studies, and those including participants with cancer mentioned the environment
  - Preparatory aspects mentioned in studies conducted in all settings, except hospice only





## Implications

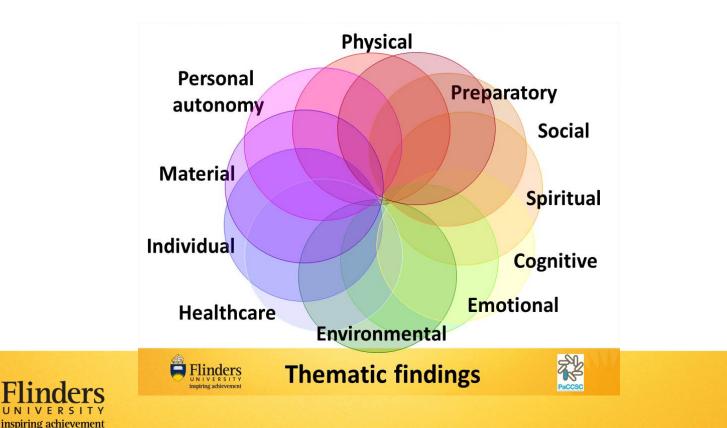
Questionnaire	Domains/ dimensions
EQ-5D	Anxiety; pain; mobility; self-care; usual activities
SF-6D	Mental health; pain; physical function; role limitation; social function; vitality
HUI3	Ambulation; cognition; dexterity; emotion; hearing; pain; speech; vision
AQoL	Coping; independent living; life satisfaction; mental health; pain; relationship; self worth; senses





## Conclusion

Popular, preference-based instruments such as the EQ-5D and SF-6D are inappropriate as stand alone measures of benefit in palliative care economic evaluations







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# Quality

#### **Carroll et al reporting quality criteria**

- 1. The question & study design Choice of design given & explained
- 2. The section of participants Explicitly described, eg purposive
- 3. Methods of data collection Details provided, eg topic guide for interview
- 4. Methods of analysis Details given, eg transcription & form of analysis

